

**INTEGRATED AERODYNAMIC-STRUCTURAL DESIGN  
OF A FORWARD-SWEPT TRANSPORT WING**

**R. T. Haftka, B. Grossman, P. J. Kao, D. M. Polen**

**Department of Aerospace and Ocean Engineering  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia**

**and**

**J. Sobieszczanski-Sobieski  
Interdisciplinary Research Office  
NASA Langley Research Center  
Hampton, Virginia**

## OVERALL GOALS

The introduction of composite materials is having a profound effect on aircraft design. Since these materials permit the designer to tailor material properties to improve structural, aerodynamic and acoustic performance, they require an integrated multidisciplinary design process. Furthermore, because of the complexity of the design process numerical optimization methods are required.

The utilization of integrated multidisciplinary design procedures for improving aircraft design is not currently feasible because of software coordination problems and the enormous computational burden. Even with the expected rapid growth of supercomputers and parallel architectures, these tasks will not be practical without the development of efficient methods for cross-disciplinary sensitivities and efficient optimization procedures.

The present research is part of an on-going effort which is focused on the processes of simultaneous aerodynamic and structural wing design as a prototype for design integration. A sequence of integrated wing design procedures has been developed in order to investigate various aspects of the design process.

### ○ NEED

- *composite materials*
- *aircraft complexity*

### ○ PAY-OFF

- *better designs*

### ○ DIFFICULTIES

- *computational cost*
- *software coordination*

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH EFFORTS

In their initial efforts, the authors considered the integrated design of a high aspect-ratio sailplane wing. The sailplane mission was used to illustrate the advantages of including aerodynamic and structural interactions in the design process, by optimizing for circling flight in a thermal current followed by cross-country cruise. Furthermore, the simplicity of the sailplane wing planform and structural design allowed for the use of rudimentary analysis methods, (lifting-line and beam theory). The simplicity of these analyses made it feasible to calculate all the sensitivity derivatives of the aerodynamic shape and structural sizes, along with all the cross-sensitivity derivatives, directly, without any further approximation, at each step of the numerically optimized design process. The results, reported in Ref. 1, demonstrated that integrating the structural and aerodynamic design processes leads to wing designs superior to those obtained by the traditional sequential approach.

The next step of the integrated wing design procedure study again involved the sailplane wing design, but with analysis methods which are representative of methods used for low-speed aircraft wing designs. The utilization of a vortex-lattice method and a structural finite-element method, while providing for a more exact analysis and allowing for more general wing shapes, introduced the need for more design variables and constraints, and were significantly more expensive to use in the design process. In Ref. 2, it was shown that by incorporating perturbation methods for cross-sensitivity calculations and approximate optimization procedures, an estimated 10 hours of IBM 3084 CPU time for a complete integrated design, was reduced to less than ten minutes. Most of the remaining computational cost was associated with the calculation of derivatives of the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix and the structural flexibility matrix.

- Demonstrated benefits of integrated design using rudimentary analysis methods for sailplane design
- Reduced computational costs by approximate optimization
- Computational costs remain high due to sensitivity derivatives of aerodynamic and flexibility matrices

## PRESENT OBJECTIVE

The present paper represents the third step of this study. The objective here is to develop an integrated wing design procedure for a subsonic transport aircraft. We still use vortex-lattice aerodynamics (so that we are restricted to subsonic speeds) and finite-element structural analysis. Even with basic aerodynamic design variables, (planform shape and twist distribution), the increased complexity of an integrated transport design over the previous sailplane wing design requires further computational reductions. We consider two approaches for reducing the computational burden of multidisciplinary optimization:

- i. the development of efficient methods for cross-sensitivity calculation; and
- ii. the use of approximate optimization procedures.

The sensitivity calculation is based on a modular sensitivity method (Ref. 3) for computing sensitivity derivatives of a system via partial derivatives of the output with respect to input and to design variables of each component of the system. This modular approach, corresponds to the abstraction of a system as an assembly of interacting *black boxes*. This method was developed for calculating system sensitivity without modifying disciplinary black-box software packages, Ref. 4. It allows for the calculation of sensitivity derivatives of a system with a higher accuracy and, in most cases, at a lower cost than with conventional finite differencing. The system sensitivity derivatives may be used to guide a formal optimization and a Newton's method solution of the coupled interdisciplinary equations describing the system behavior. Within this framework, we show that the sensitivities can be computed without the expensive calculation of the derivatives of the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix, and the derivatives of the structural flexibility matrix.

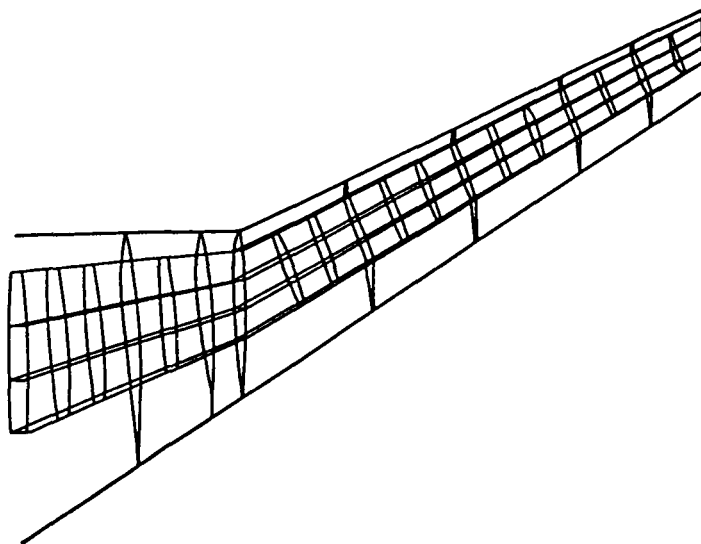
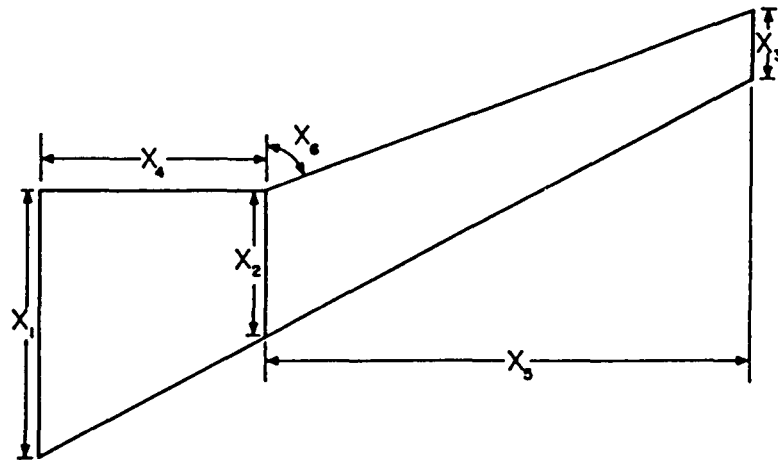
Furthermore, the same process enables the determination of the sensitivity of the aeroelastic divergence dynamic pressure without the determination of the derivatives of the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix and flexibility matrix. This feature should be useful, not only in problems of complete integrated aircraft design, but also in aeroelastic tailoring applications.

- Develop an integrated design procedure for a transport aircraft
- Utilize a modular sensitivity analysis
- Reduce computational costs

## WING DESIGN VARIABLES

We consider the optimum design of an aircraft wing. The objective function can be the structural weight of the wing, an aerodynamic performance index such as the lift-to-drag ratio,  $L/D$  or a combination thereof. In the present study we minimize the structural weight of the wing. The design variables associated with the aerodynamic design include the planform shape parameters defined on the figure below, and the twist schedule along the span.

For the present, preliminary study of integrated structural-aerodynamic design, we assume the airfoil shape to be supplied, along with known section characteristics. The design variables associated with the structural design are the structural sizes including panel thicknesses and spar-cap cross-sectional areas. The finite-element model of the wing is shown schematically in the figure below. Additionally, composite material ply orientations in the cover panels are used as design variables.



## INTEGRATED DESIGN PROBLEM

Constraints are placed on the magnitudes of stresses and strains in the structure, on the aeroelastic divergence speed, and on aerodynamic performance measures and stall conditions. Additional geometric constraints are imposed on the planform shape design variables to prevent unreasonable geometries.

The aerodynamic and structural response is calculated from a coupled set of equations discussed below. Aerodynamic performance is calculated at the cruise condition, while the limits on stresses and strain are applied for a high- $g$  pull-up maneuver.

### ○ OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

*minimize wing weight*

### ○ DESIGN VARIABLES

- *planform shape parameters*
- *panel thickness, spar cap areas*
- *ply orientation*

### ○ CONSTRAINTS

- *stress, strain*
- *divergence speed*
- *performance, planform shape*

## AEROELASTIC FORMULATION

The aeroelastic analysis of the wing is simplified by making several assumptions. We assume that the effect of the aerodynamics on structural deformations can be approximated by lumping the aerodynamic forces at  $n_l$  structural grid points (called here the load set), and including only the vertical components of the loads. The vector of vertical aerodynamic loads is denoted as  $F_a$ . We assume that the overall aircraft response affects the wing only through the root angle of attack  $\alpha$ . Finally, we assume that the effect of structural deformations on the aerodynamic response can be approximated in terms of the vector of vertical displacements  $\theta$  at the load set.

The vertical aerodynamic loads at the load set,  $F_a$ , are determined from an aerodynamic analysis procedure. For low speed wing designs, we utilize a vortex lattice method (e.g., Ref. 5) to compute the lift and the induced drag. The wing is discretized into panels, with each panel containing an element of a horseshoe vortex of strength  $\gamma_j$ . By enforcing flow tangency at each panel, a vector of circulation strengths  $\Gamma$  may be computed from eq. (1), below, where  $p$  is a vector of design parameters and  $V$  is a matrix of influence coefficients. The aerodynamic forces are computed from a local application of the Kutta-Joukowski theorem, and compressibility effects are included through a Göthert transformation. The profile drag for each wing section is calculated from the measured airfoil drag polar. The load vector  $F_a$  is then obtained as eq. (2). Altogether we combine equations (1) and (2) as eq. (3), below. The angle of attack is obtained from the overall vertical equilibrium of the aircraft as eq. (4), where  $N$  is a summation vector,  $n$  is the load factor and  $W$  is the weight of the aircraft.

- *aerodynamic equations*

$$V(p, \theta)\Gamma = C(p, \alpha, \theta) \quad (1)$$

$$F_a = F_a(p, \alpha, \theta, \Gamma) \quad (2)$$

$$F_a = f_1(p, \alpha, \theta) \quad (3)$$

- *vertical equilibrium equation*

$$f_2(p, F_a) = \frac{1}{2}nW - N^T F_a = 0 \quad (4)$$

## STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The vertical displacements at the load set are calculated by finite-element analysis using a modification of the WIDOWAC program (Ref. 6). First the nodal displacement vector  $U$  is calculated by solving eq. (5), where  $K$  is the stiffness matrix,  $T$  is a Boolean matrix which expands  $F_a$  to the full set of structural degrees of freedom, and  $F_I$  is the gravitational and inertia load vector. Strains and stresses are then calculated from the displacement vector  $U$ . The vertical displacements at the load set  $\theta$  are extracted from  $U$  as eq. (6). Equations (5) and (6) can be combined as eq. (7).

- *structural equations*

$$K(p)U = TF_a + nF_I(p) \quad (5)$$

$$\theta = T^T U \quad (6)$$

$$\theta = f_3(p, F_a) \quad (7)$$



## SOLUTION PROCEDURE

Equations (3), (4) and (7) are a set of nonlinear coupled equations for the vector of vertical aerodynamic loads,  $F_a$ , the wing root angle of attack,  $\alpha$  and the vector of vertical displacements,  $\theta$ . For the analysis problem, the vector of design parameters,  $p$ , is given. Reference 3 presented a modular sensitivity analysis of such coupled interdisciplinary equations. The modular approach permits treating the individual discipline analysis procedures as *black boxes* that do not need to be changed in the integration procedure. Here we employ a similar approach for the sensitivity analysis below, with  $f_1$  representing an *aerodynamic black box* and  $f_3$  a *structural black box*. We also use the same approach for the solution of the system via Newton's method.

Given an initial estimate for the solution  $F_a^0, \alpha^0, \theta^0$  we use Newton's method to improve that estimate. The iterative process may be written as eq. (8), where  $\Delta Y$ ,  $\Delta f$  and  $J$  are defined in eqs. (9), (10), and (11). The Jacobian is given in terms of the dynamic pressure  $q$ , the incremental aerodynamic force vector,  $qR$ , the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix,  $qA$  and the flexibility matrix  $S$ . The incremental aerodynamic force vector is defined such that its component  $qr_i$  represents the change in  $F_{ai}$  due to a unit change in  $\alpha$ , and the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix, is defined such that its component  $qa_{ij}$  represents the change in  $F_{ai}$  due to unit change in  $\theta_j$ . Similarly, the flexibility matrix, is such that  $s_{ij}$  is the change in  $\theta_i$  due to a unit change in  $F_{aj}$ .

### • solution by Newton's method

$$J\Delta Y = \Delta f \quad (8)$$

where

$$\Delta Y = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta F_a \\ \Delta \alpha \\ \Delta \theta \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta f = \begin{Bmatrix} f_1(p, \alpha^0, \theta^0) - F_a^0 \\ f_2(p, F_a^0) \\ f_3(p, F_a^0) - \theta^0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} I & -\partial f_1/\partial \alpha & -\partial f_1/\partial \theta \\ -\partial f_2/\partial F_a & 0 & 0 \\ -\partial f_3/\partial F_a & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -qR & -qA \\ N^T & 0 & 0 \\ -S & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

## SOLUTION PROCEDURE (continued)

Partial solution of equation (8) yields the following three equations for the increments  $\Delta\theta$ ,  $\Delta\alpha$  and  $\Delta F_a$ , shown below as eqs. (12), (13) and (14). We start with a rigid wing approximation and execute a single Newton iteration to approximate the flexible wing response.

$$(I - qSA^x)\Delta\theta = SB\Delta f_1 + \frac{SR}{N^TR}\Delta f_2 + \Delta f_3 \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta\alpha = \frac{\Delta f_2 - N^T\Delta f_1 - qN^TA\Delta\theta}{qN^TR} \quad (13)$$

$$\Delta F_a = \Delta f_1 + qR\Delta\alpha + qA\Delta\theta \quad (14)$$

where

$$B \equiv I - \frac{RN^T}{N^TR} \quad (15)$$

$$A^x \equiv AB \quad (16)$$

- *initial conditions*

$$F_{ar} = f_1(p, 0, 0) + q\alpha_r R \quad (17)$$

$$\alpha_r = \frac{\frac{1}{2}nW - N^T f_1(p, 0, 0)}{qN^TR} \quad (18)$$

## SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS (modular approach)

As just stated, it is common practice to follow this procedure and use a single Newton's iteration in the analysis of a flexible wing. Then for a design problem, where derivatives with respect to a design parameter  $p$  are required, equations (12), (13) and (14) are differentiated with respect to  $p$  (e.g., Ref. 2). This approach requires the calculation of derivatives of the matrices  $A$  and  $S$  which can be very costly. Here, instead, we follow Ref. 3 and differentiate equations (3), (4) and (7) with respect to  $p$  to obtain eq. (19), where a prime denotes differentiation with respect to  $p$  and where  $Y'$  and  $f'$  are defined in eqs. (20) and (21). The Jacobian  $J$  appearing in equation (19) is the identical matrix utilized in the analysis in equation (11). Equation (19) can be partially solved to yield the sensitivities shown in eqs. (22), (23) and (24).

This approach does not require any derivatives of  $A$  and  $S$  but only partial derivatives of  $f_1$ ,  $f_2$  and  $f_3$ . For example,  $f'_1$  denotes the derivative of  $F_a$  with respect to a design variable when  $\alpha$  and  $\theta$  are fixed.

### • modular sensitivity

$$JY' = f' \quad (19)$$

where

$$Y' = [F'_a \quad \alpha' \quad \theta']^T \quad (20)$$

$$f' = [f'_1 \quad f'_2 \quad f'_3]^T \quad (21)$$

### • partial solution

$$(I - qSA^x)\theta' = SBf'_1 + \frac{SR}{N^T R}f'_2 + f'_3 \quad (22)$$

$$\alpha' = \frac{f'_2 - N^T f'_1 - qN^T A\theta'}{qN^T R} \quad (23)$$

$$F'_a = f'_1 + qR\alpha' + qA\theta' \quad (24)$$

## SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS (traditional approach)

By contrast, the more traditional approach (e.g., Ref. 2) to the derivative calculation is obtained by differentiating the aeroelastic analysis equations, such as eqs. (12) to (14) with respect to  $p$  as shown in eq. (25). This complicated expression can be shown to be equivalent to eq. (22). However, the traditional approach which employs eq. (25) requires the expensive calculation of the derivatives of the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix,  $A'$  and the derivatives of the flexibility matrix  $S'$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (I - qSA^x)\Delta\theta' &= qS'A^x\Delta\theta + qSA'B\Delta\theta + qSAB'\Delta\theta \\
 &+ S'B\Delta f_1 + SB'\Delta f_1 + SB\Delta f_1' \\
 &+ \frac{S'R}{N^TR}\Delta f_2 + S\left(\frac{R}{N^TR}\right)'\Delta f_2 + \frac{SR}{N^TR}\Delta f_2' \\
 &+ \Delta f_3'
 \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

## AEROELASTIC DIVERGENCE

The aeroelastic divergence instability is calculated at a fixed angle of attack, because it is assumed that the pilot does not react fast enough to change the angle of attack as the wing diverges. The instability is characterized by a homogeneous solution to eq. (8), that is given in eq. (26). Equation (26) is an eigenvalue problem for  $q$ . The lowest eigenvalue is the divergence dynamic pressure  $q_D$ . Equation (26) can be reduced to a standard linear eigenproblem by substituting for  $\Delta\theta$  in terms of  $\Delta F_a$  to obtain eq. (27). We denote the solution of eq. (26) as  $[F_{aD}, \theta_D]^T$  and note that the same eigenvalue problem has also a left eigenvector  $[F_{aL}, \theta_L]^T$ .

- *eigenvalue problem*

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & -qA \\ -S & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta F_a \\ \Delta\theta \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$(AS - \frac{1}{q}I)\Delta F_a = 0 \quad (27)$$

- *right and left eigenvectors*

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & -q_D A \\ -S & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_{aD} \\ \theta_D \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$[F_{aL}^T, \theta_L^T] \begin{bmatrix} I & -q_D A \\ -S & I \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (29)$$

## DIVERGENCE SENSITIVITY

To find the derivative of the divergence dynamic pressure  $q_D$  with respect to a design parameter  $p$ , we differentiate eq. (28) at  $q = q_D$  with respect to  $p$  and obtain eq. (30). We premultiply eq. (28) by the left eigenvector,  $[F_{aL}^T, \theta_L^T]$ , defined by eq. (29) and obtain eqs. (31) and (32). Equation (32) contains derivatives of  $A$  and  $S$  with respect to  $p$  which we have managed to avoid before. However, the corresponding terms can be simplified. Using the definition of  $S$ , eq. (11), we note the relationship in eq. (33).

To see how  $S'F_{aD}$  can be calculated without obtaining  $S'$  consider a more generic case. Let  $f$  be a function of a vector  $X$ , and let  $D$  be another vector. Let  $X_0$  be a particular choice for  $X$ , then eq. (34) provides us with a way of calculating the product  $\partial f / \partial X(X_0)$  times  $D$  without calculating the individual components of  $\partial f / \partial X$ . Therefore, to calculate  $S'F_{aD}$  we start by calculating the derivative of  $f_3$  to a perturbation in  $F_a$  in the form of  $F_{aD}$  (because we use linear structural analysis this is the response of the structure to  $F_{aD}$ ). Then we calculate the derivative of this response with respect to  $p$  assuming that  $F_{aD}$  is fixed. The term  $A'\theta_D$  in eq. (32) is treated in a similar way.

- to find  $q'_D$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & -q_D A \\ -S & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F'_{aD} \\ \theta'_D \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(q_D A)' \\ -S' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_{aD} \\ \theta_D \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (30)$$

- obtain

$$[F_{aL}^T, \theta_L^T] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(q_D A)' \\ -S' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_{aD} \\ \theta_D \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (31)$$

or

$$q'_D = -\frac{q_D F_{aL}^T A' \theta_D + \theta_L^T S' F_{aD}}{F_{aL}^T A \theta_D} \quad (32)$$

- to efficiently find  $S'F_{aD}$

$$S'F_{aD} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial F_a} \right) F_{aD} \quad (33)$$

with

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}(X_0)D = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} [f(X_0 + \epsilon D) - f(X_0)] = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{d\epsilon} f(X_0 + \epsilon D) \quad (34)$$

## APPROXIMATE OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

The optimization problem addressed in this paper is to minimize the structural weight  $W$  of the wing subject to aerodynamic, performance and structural constraints. It can be written as eq. (35), where  $g_1$ ,  $g_2$  and  $g_3$  denote aerodynamic, performance, and structural constraints, respectively. The vector of circulation strengths  $\Gamma$  is calculated from eq. (1) and the nodal displacement vector,  $U$ , is calculated from eq. (5).

Even with the more efficient sensitivity analysis, a fully coupled structural-aerodynamic analysis and sensitivity is quite expensive. Thus, it is not feasible to optimize the design problem by directly connecting an optimization algorithm with the analysis procedure. Instead, a sequential approximate optimization algorithm is considered to be the best approach (e.g., Ref. 7). This approach replaces the original objective function and constraints with approximations based upon nominal values and derivatives at an initial point. Move limits are used to prevent the design from moving outside the bound of validity of the approximations.

The approximate optimization problem is based on a linear approximation of the aerodynamic and structural constraints about a candidate design point  $p_0$ . That is, the approximate constraints  $g_{1a}$  and  $g_{3a}$  are given in eq. (36), where  $\Delta p = p - p_0$ . The performance constraints are typically quite nonlinear and inexpensive to calculate, so they are calculated exactly from the linear approximation to the aerodynamic solution. The approximate optimization problem is given then in eq. (37), where  $E$  represents a vector of move limits imposed to guarantee the quality of the approximation.

- *optimization problem*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize } W(p) \quad \text{such that } & g_1(\Gamma, p) \geq 0 \\ & g_2(\Gamma, \alpha, p) \geq 0 \\ & g_3(U, p) \geq 0 \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

- *approximate constraints*

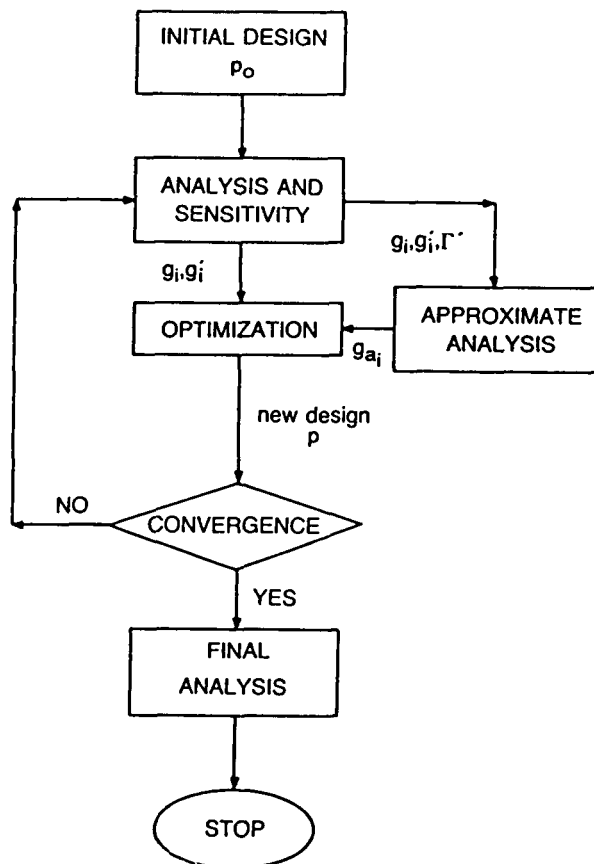
$$\begin{aligned} g_{1a}(p) &= g_1(p_0) + g'_1(p_0)\Delta p \\ g_{3a}(p) &= g_3(p_0) + g'_3(p_0)\Delta p \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

- *approximate optimization problem*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize } W(p) \quad \text{such that } & g_{1a}(p) \geq 0 \\ & g_2(\Gamma_a, \alpha_a, p) \geq 0 \\ & g_{3a}(p) \geq 0 \\ & \|\Delta p\| \leq E \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

## APPROXIMATE OPTIMIZATION PROCEDURE

The approximate optimization problem is solved sequentially as shown in the flowchart below, until the change in the design is smaller than a specified tolerance or the improvement in the objective function is smaller than another tolerance. After an optimum is found, a new approximation is constructed there, and the process is repeated until convergence is achieved. The optimizer used is the NEWSUMT-A program, Ref. 8, which is based on an extended interior penalty function procedure, and allows for various levels of constraint and objective function approximations.





## SENSITIVITY TIMING COMPARISONS

This figure presents a comparison of derivatives of vertical displacements and divergence dynamic pressure with respect to one structural design variable using the modular approach and the direct approach. We see that the values are very close.

For structural design variables, the modular approach is also shown to save 32% in CPU time. Larger savings are anticipated for aerodynamic variables, because these entail the more costly calculation of the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix and its derivatives.

### ○ Sensitivity comparison of vertical displacements to skin thickness

<i>modular approach</i>	<i>direct approach</i>
9.2006574E-06	9.2006600E-06
-7.9199166E-06	-7.9186167E-06
-4.0682905E-06	-4.0674891E-06
-4.4964883E-06	-4.4956877E-06

### ○ Sensitivity comparison of divergence dynamic pressure to skin thickness

<i>modular approach</i>	<i>direct approach</i>
1.7295838E-03	1.7340794E-03

### ○ CPU comparison for 1 design variable

- *modular approach : 6.53 sec.*
- *direct approach : 9.59 sec.*

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

This paper focused on the processes of simultaneous aerodynamic and structural wing design as a prototype for design integration. The research concentrated on the major difficulty associated with multidisciplinary design optimization processes, their enormous computational costs. Methods were presented for reducing this computational burden through the development of efficient methods for cross-sensitivity calculations and the implementation of approximate optimization procedures. Utilizing a *modular sensitivity analysis* approach, we showed that the sensitivities can be computed without the expensive calculation of the derivatives of the aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix, and the derivatives of the structural flexibility matrix. The same process was used to efficiently evaluate the sensitivities of the wing divergence constraint, which should be particularly useful, not only in problems of complete integrated aircraft design, but also in aeroelastic tailoring applications.

- Modular approach applied to integrated design
- Improved divergence sensitivity
- Computational efficiency of the modular approach

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute portion of this research was funded by the NASA Langley Research Center under grant NAG-1-603 and by the National Science Foundation under grant DMC-8615336.

## REFERENCES

1. Grossman, B., Strauch, G. J., Eppard, W. M., Gurdal, Z. and Haftka, R. T., "Integrated Aerodynamic-Structural Design of a Sailplane Wing", *AIAA Paper No. 86-2623*, Oct. 1986.
2. Haftka, R. T., Grossman, B., Eppard, W. M. and Kao, P. J., "Efficient Optimization of Integrated Aerodynamic-Structural Design", *Proceedings of 2nd Intl. Conf. on Inverse Design Concepts and Optimization in Engineering Sciences*, Oct. 1987, pp. 369-386.
3. Sobieszczanski-Sobieski, J., "On the Sensitivity of Complex, Internally Coupled Systems", *AIAA Paper No. 88-2378*, presented at the *AIAA/ ASME/ ASCE/ AHS 29th Structures, Structural Dynamics and Materials Conference*, Apr. 1988.
4. Steward, D. V., *Systems Analysis and Management*, P. B. I., publishers, 1981.
5. Bertin, J. J. and Smith, M. L., *Aerodynamics for Engineers*, Prentice Hall Inc., 1979.
6. Haftka, R. T. and Starnes, J. H. Jr., "WIDOWAC: Wing Design Optimization with Aeroelastic Constraints-Program Manual", *NASA TM X-3071*, 1974.
7. Schmit, L. A. and Farshi, B., "Some Approximation Concepts for Structural Synthesis", *AIAA J.*, **12**, 1974, pp. 692-699.
8. Grandhi, R. V., Thareja, R. and Haftka, R. T., "NEWSUMT-A: A General Purpose Program for Constrained Optimization Using Constraint Approximations", *ASME J. Mech., Trans. & Automation in Design*, **107**, 1985, pp. 94-99.